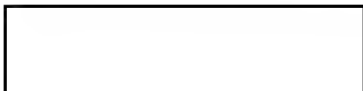


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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Syria - USSR: The radical Baath military regime in Damascus is making a strenuous effort to cement closer ties with the Soviet Union, which it probably hopes will help to bolster its shaky internal position.

A Syrian Government delegation to Moscow signed a major economic assistance pact on 22 April, providing \$150-175 million in Soviet credits for construction of Syria's long-planned Euphrates Dam project. The pact was highly publicized in both Moscow and Damascus. It is the first new economic aid agreement between the two countries since 1957.

A Syrian Embassy counselor in Moscow has stated that the Soviets are attaching political strings to the new commitment and will insist that the Damascus regime broaden its base to include all Syrian leftist elements. The two-month-old cabinet already includes one known Communist, and Syrian Communist leader Khalid Bakdash returned to Damascus in early April after an eight-year exile. The regime may still be unwilling, however, to allow real freedom of action to Syrian Communists or recognize the Syrian Communist Party as a legal organization.

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Indonesia: [The antileftist trend in Indonesia is continuing.]

[On 27 April the leftist leadership of the large Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI) was swept from office by the party's national convention and replaced by moderates. The PNI, long dominated by its left wing, has been a natural and attractive target for Communist infiltration since the 1 October coup attempt. The purge of the party's leadership was carefully supervised by the Indonesian Army, which prevented some leftist delegates from attending the convention.]

[In a further indication of the new atmosphere in Djakarta, Foreign Minister Malik, during a visit to Djakarta this week by a South Korean emissary, agreed to the resumption of relations with Seoul. A South Korean consulate general is expected to be established in Djakarta in the near future.]

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NOTES

India - Pakistan - Communist China: Indian leaders appear somewhat less apprehensive than in the past over the possibility of a major Pakistani - Chinese Communist attack on their country. Indian Defense Minister Chavan told Ambassador Bowles on 28 April, however, that he expects Peking and Rawalpindi to cooperate in future harassments along the eastern end of the Sino-Indian border, and particularly in areas of tribal unrest adjacent to or near East Pakistan. Other senior Indian officials, including Prime Minister Gandhi, have stated their belief that Pakistanis and Chinese were involved in the recent series of railroad explosions in eastern India, which the press has blamed on dissident Naga tribesmen.

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Egypt - Yemen - Saudi Arabia: Nasir is scheduled to make a major speech on 1 May in which he probably will have more to say about prospects for a settlement in Yemen and his relations with Saudi Arabia's King Faysal. Nasir has been gradually reverting to a policy of open hostility toward Faysal because of their differences over Yemen, and the speech may provide some clue as to whether current Kuwaiti efforts to mediate will bear fruit. The speech may also give some indication of whether Saudi-Egyptian antagonism will lead to a general abandonment of the detente among Arab leaders which was arranged at the first Arab summit meeting in January 1964.

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\*Colombia: Student disturbances which began on 27 April have become increasingly violent and have taken on anti-US overtones. Such student agitation is significant because it comes on the eve of the 1 May presidential election. Since the government is determined that elections will be held with the largest possible voter turn-out, it may take strong measures to quell the disturbances before 1 May.

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Dominican Republic: The anniversary of the landing of US troops on 28 April 1965 passed with relatively little disturbance, despite earlier plans by some extremist groups to provoke a major incident. Except for a noisy demonstration in front of the US Embassy, a shooting incident later in Santo Domingo, and scattered protest rallies elsewhere, the occasion evoked little notice. National leaders, including the major contenders in next month's presidential race, had appealed for public order.

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Executive Offices of the White House  
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    The Scientific Adviser to the President  
    The Director of the Budget  
The Department of State  
    The Secretary of State  
    The Under Secretary of State  
    The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs  
    The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs  
    The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council  
    The Director of Intelligence and Research  
The Treasury Department  
    The Secretary of the Treasury  
    The Under Secretary of the Treasury  
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    Supreme Allied Commander, Europe  
    Commander in Chief, Pacific  
    Commander in Chief, Atlantic  
    The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency  
    The Director, The Joint Staff  
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    The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy  
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